

THE BANNER DAY

Is the Sarcastic Description of Yesterday on Wall Street.

THE GREATEST DECLINE SINCE '73.

Prices Tumble Right and Left Without Rhyme or Reason.

A GENUINE PANIC WAS EXPECTED.

But the Crisis Was Bridged Over, at Least, Temporarily--Rumors of Big Corporations Going into the Hands of Receivers Were Started, but No Foundation for Them--The Bears Had It All Their Own Way and a Failure Added Zest to Their Fun and Prices Began to Tumble--An Unparalleled Record on the Stock Exchange--The General Situation Looked Bad for Awhile--The Comptroller of the Treasury Shows the Folly of Growing Excited--Cool Heads Needed.

New York, July 26.--To-day was sarcastically described by brokers as the banner day in Wall street. It was expected that news of the Erie railroad going into the hands of a receiver would cause a downright panic on the exchange, but to the surprise of some there was nothing sensational in the first hour. There was a gentle decline, as one broker expressed it, of from one to four points, the greatest fall being in Lake Shore, which sold down from 114 to 109 1/2. As the day wore on, however, the stock exchange presented a situation very close to a panic.

At times the sales of Investment stocks proceeded in such volume and with such violence as has never before been witnessed, except in the worst days of 1873. London bought for a time, but proved quite powerless to stem the tide of liquidation. Some of the best stocks on the market broke from four points upward. Lake Shore in particular falling seven points, New York Central four, and one-quarter, Manhattan Elevated twelve to par; Western Union seven. An extraordinary incident was the sale of 1,200 shares of Evansville & Terre Haute, a stock not active on the exchange. They were sold "under the rule" for an embarrassed broker, and although the price was quoted yesterday at 120 bid, no buyer was found to-day until the stock was offered at 75, a decline of fifty-six points in a day, probably unparalleled in the history of the stock exchange.

The greatest decline occurred in about midday, after which Manhattan reached par, Missouri Pacific 15 1/2, Western Union 67 1/2, Jersey Central 80 1/2, St. Paul 40 1/2, General Electric 44 1/2. The bears had it entirely their own way; there was no opposition to their onslaughts. The announcement of the failure of H. I. Nicholas & Co. added zest to the bears' profitable fun, if any were needed, and prices tumbled right and left without rhyme or reason.

At half past 2 o'clock bankers and brokers of prominence said there was a better tone to the market, but they would not say whether bottom prices had been touched yet for any stock exchange securities.

The sub-treasury was debtor at the clearing house to-day \$300,000, and it settled that balance in gold. It paid out over the counter about \$400,000 in notes in exchange for gold certificates and greenbacks of large denominations. After the applications for small notes were refused, the supply having given out, it was learned that, although the sub-treasury was supposed to have about \$12,000 of currency on hand, its supply of "tens" and "twenties" had absolutely given out, and that it was practically short of everything else of lower denominations. It had, however, a few "fives" which it was willing to exchange for gold certificates. Bank officers said the situation in that respect was pretty bad. As the sub-treasury receives a supply of notes every day from Washington for redemption, it is hoped that it will be able to supply, at least in part, the demands for currency that will be made upon it to-morrow.

The clearing house loan commission issued \$100,000 loan certificates to-day and retired \$200,000. It was estimated that about \$1,000,000 was shipped to the country to-day by New York bankers. Much of it was in gold. This money was sent to Chicago, Louisville, Philadelphia and other places. Rumors were plentiful to-day of receivers for well known corporations, including two railroad corporations, many, however, of which were utterly baseless.

THE SITUATION SUMMED UP.

The Post, summing up the financial situation to-night, says: "In its violence and helplessness of liquidation the market of the present week has not been paralleled since 1873. But people will be wiser if, in such comparison, they examine rather the striking points of difference than surface resemblances. First and foremost, the collapse of twenty years ago followed the impetus on the heels of wild and universal speculation. There are shifting sands in the financial ground-work of to-day, but the fabrics built upon them went down for the most part long ago. London, whose operations were a source of terror to the markets of 1873, is the foremost present factor of support.

"The storm which prostrated English credits, and which sent up the London bank rate in October, 1873, from 3 to 9 per cent came indeed to this later epoch, but it came and passed over to the financial horizon three years since. There are hard pressed corporations now, as there were then, and some of them have already failed, but their tales do not carry, as they did in 1873, the fatal endorsement of scores of powerful banking houses.

The panic of 1873, in short, caught two chief credit nations unprepared. This year each had its house in order. There is an answer, to the history of 1893 to the dependent query now so common, What is to turn the tide? The tide turned twenty years ago as suddenly as the deluge of liquidation had begun. The market first resisted, then stood, and

at length, within a month, returned abruptly to normal conditions, simply because a point at last was reached when financial reason mastered financial insanity. Neither a repeal bill nor a sudden renewal of gold imports served them to mark the change, but liquidation simply exhausted itself. Hoarders of money suddenly appeared as buyers. With as little warning as that which marked its beginning the panic ended."

THE NICHOLAS FAILURE.

The failure of one of the old firms of the "street," H. I. Nicholas & Co., was announced soon after noon. In point of liabilities it was surprising, the outstanding obligations of the firm amounting to \$1,250,000. Although it was known that the firm was pressed for money, that circumstance had become so common in Wall street nowadays that there was no more apprehension of failure on the part of Nicholas & Co. than on that of dozens of other firms not especially suspected. The firm assigned to William Cromwell Nelson. No preferences.

Alfred Jaretski, Mr. Nelson's partner, was found at the office of the failed firm, and he made the following statement: "The obligations of the firm will foot up about \$1,250,000. They have been engaged in a general stock brokerage business, dealing in a great number of the best stocks. Their collateral is in splendid paper, and all we ask of the creditors of the firm is that they will not be frightened into selling it off, but will hold on to it. If they do, they will receive 100 cents on the dollar and there will be a handsome surplus for the firm. Their assets, if they can be realized upon at their intrinsic value, will exceed their liabilities by at least sixteen per cent. As these collaterals are in the hands of the first class institutions we have reason to hope that they will not be rashly disposed of.

"The cause of the failure, it goes without saying, was the financial stringency, the call of loans and the inability of the firm to put up necessary margins. This latter inability was only in part their own, most of it being on the part of their customers. The firm's outstanding contracts on the exchange are insignificant. We hope we shall be able to pull the firm through and set them on their feet again."

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED.

If Bank Depositors Do Not Become Panic Stricken All Will Be Right--Keep a Cool Head.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.--Comptroller Eckels has broken over precedent again by making public a part of the official report of D. A. Cooke, the examiner in charge of the Missouri National Bank, of Kansas City, Mo., as follows: "This bank suspended on the 17th instant because of a run on the part of its depositors. There was nothing in its condition to warrant this run, or to occasion suspicion as to its solvency. It seems to have been prudently managed and its resources are unusually free from items of questionable value, there being no bad debts. The bank is solvent and should be permitted to resume. The depositors very generally express a desire to have the bank resume, and promise every assistance in their power."

The idea of the comptroller in making this statement public is to show the fallacy of the theory that everything is going to rack and ruin because banks are closing their doors here and there. If the people who have money on deposit were not panic stricken and did not join in wild and unjustifiable runs many banks which are now closed would have remained open and would be doing a healthy business.

The comptroller thinks that to give publicity to such cases will show the public the folly of being frightened without cause.

EVERY STAMPING WORKS

Pushed to the Wall--The Concern is Solvent.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.--The Avery Stamping Works to-day passed into a receiver's hands to avoid making an assignment. The concern is perfectly solvent but is unable to get further accommodations from the banks which already hold \$100,000 of its paper. Assets are estimated at \$400,000 and liabilities about \$300,000.

The matter came to a head through the action of the Junction Iron Company, of Steubenville, Ohio, who wanted \$31,411 due it. The works will be operated on unfinished goods until the stock on hand is exhausted.

RECEIVED DEPOSITS

Too Soon Before the Bank Failed--The President Arrested.

DENVER, CO., July 26.--President M. J. Lawrence, of the People's Savings Bank, was arrested at his office at the People's National Bank shortly after 2 o'clock on a warrant charging grand larceny in connection with the failure of the savings bank.

The warrant was sworn to by William Casey in behalf of his wife, Sophia Casey, who is a depositor in the bank to the amount of \$1,800.

The charge upon which the proceedings are brought is that the banks received a deposit from Mrs. Casey within thirty days previous to the time of the failure.

Real Estate Man Fails.

HELENA, MONT., July 26.--G. W. Cannon, dealer in real estate, assigned to-day. He was a large endorser on corporation money and stringency of the money market caused the assignment. The liabilities are \$250,000. Assets \$1,500,000.

A. M. Heller also made a personal assignment. He, too, was a heavy endorser of corporation paper. His liabilities are \$500,000; assets \$1,000,000.

Two Small Failures.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 26.--Specials to the Wisconsin report two small bank failures in the interior of the state, viz: The German Bank at Portage and John Lienkens, a private banker at Lacrosse. The Portage bank is capitalized at \$25,000. No statement of assets or liabilities is given. Lienkens' liabilities are placed at \$10,000.

Wire Works Closed.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.--The Pittsburgh wire works at Braddock shut down to-day on account of dull trade. An early resumption is not expected. The plant gives employment to 600 men.

Bank President Arrested.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.--Clarence M. Overman, late president and director of the Citizens' National Bank of Hillsboro, Ohio, was arrested by a United

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BLOCKADE AT BANGKOK.

The French Fleet Will Begin Operations on Sunday.

PARIS, July 26.--It is stated that an effective blockade of the Siamese coast by the French fleet will begin on Saturday or Sunday next. Until then all the powers will not have received notice of France's intention to establish a blockade. The Chinese charge d'affaires had an interview to-day with the chief officer at the foreign office in regard to Siam.

CAPTURE OF FORT DONSON

Makes An "Excellent Impression"--The Basis of Operation.

SAIGON, July 26.--Capt. Villiers, who is in command of the French forces at Khong, reports that the capture of Fort Donson by the French produced an excellent impression.

The governor of the island, Khong, was killed and his death has hastened the retreat of the Siamese. The French flag had been hoisted on the Island Rongamelem, which will be the basis of future operations. The French government has also decided to take possession of other islands in the Gulf of Siam.

SIAM WAS FAIR.

And is Surprised That France Wanted More Than Her Share.

BANGKOK, July 26.--M. Pavie, the French minister resident, prior to his departure, had a final interview with Devawongse, the Siamese foreign minister, who said that his government was astonished that France considered their reply to the French ultimatum as a refusal to comply with its terms. It was impossible, he said, to accept definitely an indefinite proposal. France had never defined her rights in Annam and Cambodia; but the king, earnestly desiring peace and a speedy settlement of the whole case, had declared his readiness to abandon Annam and Cambodia and all the posts that had been attacked, as well as the territory near them, including Singtong and Khong, although those places were admitted to be Siamese.

BRITISH INTERESTS

Will Suffer If the Blockade is Established. The Prospects for England Taking a Hand in the Franco-Siamese Trouble Are Good.

LONDON, July 26.--Lord Roseberry has summoned Lord Roberts, recently commander-in-chief in India, to the foreign office to consult him on the position of affairs in Siam.

A private telegram from Bangkok announces that the British gunboat Pigmy has replaced the Swift before Bangkok for protection of the British residents. England has adequate fleets on the East India and China stations numbering twenty-eight vessels, including the Imperieuse cruiser of 7,300 tons. France can only muster nineteen vessels, of which the largest is only 4,700 tons. It is believed that M. Deville hopes that his pacific blockade will induce Siam to surrender at discretion. Should Siam resist and the blockade be made effective, British interests would suffer severely.

The London merchants interested in the Siam trade have forwarded a joint letter to Lord Roseberry pointing to the injury which will be inflicted by the blockade upon Singapore and Hong Kong. The colonies would become dependent on Saigon for supplies of rice, and thus France will have an interest in benefitting Cochinchina by a prolonged blockade, which probably would produce a famine, and perhaps a native revolt at Singapore.

Admiral Humann intends to occupy the island of Kohshang in the Gulf of Siam, an important strategic position. He must wait for supplies of coal and ammunition before he can take hostile action.

CERTAIN TO BE WHIPPED.

Siam Will be Unable to Make an Adequate Defense.

NEW YORK, July 26.--The Herald's Bangkok dispatch says:

The French ships left here to-day and the remainder of the squadron will arrive outside the bar shortly. It is expected that the blockade will be declared on Sunday.

At present the British are unable to interfere, although they are trying to do so.

Siam has refused to cede the Mekong frontier above latitude 18. The general opinion here is that this refusal is ill-advised.

The foreigners engaged in the service of Siam will for the most part resign in the event of war, and a serious defense of the country is therefore impossible.

MINISTER LEWIS BAKER.

His Person Not in Danger Probably, But the Legation Will be Protected.

WASHINGTON, July 26.--The situation of Minister Baker at Managua, Nicaragua, is being closely watched at the state department. It is not felt that he is in any great personal danger, and if he has made a formal protest to the revolutionists, as reported, against their disregard of the principles of civilized warfare in firing upon a town without warning and endangering the legation building, he has probably done so with a view to making the matter one of official record that may hereafter be a subject of diplomatic negotiations.

The United States ship Alliance is now on her way to Corinto from Peru. If it should appear that Mr. Baker's person, or the safety of the legation, is in danger through the failure of the Zavalla government, or of the revolutionists, to afford protection and to insure respect to our flag, any emergency of that kind would doubtless be followed by the landing of the United States marines upon the shores of Nicaragua for the second time during the present disturbances, and this time they would probably not be so promptly withdrawn as they were on the other coast.

Poisoned by Milk.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 26.--A mysterious case of poisoning occurred in the neighborhood of Hancock and Green streets this morning. As a result twenty-seven people have been taken violently ill, three of whom are now in a very serious condition. All who were taken ill drank milk purchased from the dairy of Frank Moore, at Hancock and Green streets.

SOME INSIDE FACTS

In Connection With the State University Squabble.

PECULIAR ACTIONS OF THE BOARD

Due Mainly to a Lack of Moral Courage and Backbone Among the Members--Prof. Ogden's Log-Rolling. His Position Untenable--Some of the Board's Appointments Not Accepted With Universal Approval--Loose Business Methods--Gov. MacCorkle's Queer Action--Reform Needed or the University Must Fall.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 26.--The recent meeting of the board of regents has developed some things that will prove of interest to the people of this state. Some may be so on account of their merit. Others will undoubtedly be equally so on account of their lack of merit.

This storm has been gathering for a long time, and, considering the direction from which it came, the results have been, to a great extent, different from what were expected. Three years ago nothing of any such thing was known to the public. It was then that Howard N. Ogden was log-rolled into the position of assistant professor of English, and a few other men meriting as little received positions at the same time and by the same means. The other men did their work as well as their ability and previous preparation would permit and kept still. Mr. Ogden, through the means of a daily paper edited by his brother and by personal remark, did all he could to excite among the people a feeling against the president, against whom he had a personal grudge.

His personal work among the students was little less than an attempt to excite insurrection and insubordination. During the very first year of his work in the institution, and while Dr. Turner was in Charleston in the interests of the same, Mr. Ogden spent much time in trying to persuade the classes into his way of thinking and in making personal attacks upon the president. These statements would have been proven had Mr. Ogden been brought to trial before the board of regents.

THE BOARD'S LACK OF COURAGE.

On account of these things, which are pretty generally known here, the people are surprised at the means used by the board to get rid of Ogden. Instead of voting their convictions in open session and thus getting rid of him, they did away with his chair by piling the work upon another man and said they would save an extra expense to the state. This attempt to shun responsibility has long been a characteristic of their meetings and at no time was it ever more manifest than at this last meeting.

Their method of requesting the resignation of the professors shows this, and also shows the untenability of some of their grounds for action:

"At a meeting of the board of regents of the West Virginia University, held on the 21st day of July, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is clear that a very unhappy feeling now exists among the faculty of the university, and, "WHEREAS, Certain trials and investigations touching the fitness and character of certain professors in the faculty are precipitated upon the board, thereby involving the character and reputation of the university, as well as the reputation and fair names of the gentlemen now and heretofore in the trust and confidence of the board as members of the faculty; and,

"WHEREAS, It appears that there is a greater number of chairs than the patronage of the university requires; now, therefore, for the purpose of harmonizing all said differences, and for the further purpose of reorganization of the faculty, and for the rearrangement of the various chairs, the immediate resignation of each professor, tutor and the president is hereby requested."

A copy was furnished to each professor. They did not care to go to trial in the case of the man against whom the principal charges were made, because those things existed, and to the knowledge of various members of the board, before he was elected by them.

The prime object in cutting down the courses was for no other purpose than to do away with positions held by men they wanted no longer. Every change recommended by the committee appointed for cutting down led to the doing away with a place where an obnoxious man was stationed. Some members of the board, more liberal minded than others, opposed doing away with chairs on the plea of a lack of patronage, and urged that the institution should be built up and patronage would come.

A NOTABLE CASE.

Look at the only case where a consolidation was made. The chairs of metaphysics and English were consolidated and given to Prof. Reynolds. He was also elected vice president. He will have to act as president during the coming year. To compensate him for this extra work his salary was raised \$200. The president received \$3,000, Prof. Reynolds \$1,600. Prof. Ogden \$1,600 as it is expected to be done for \$1,800 and the branches taught by Dr. Turner are left unprovided for.

During the discussion on the consolidation of the courses it was shown that the regents know little, if anything, about what branches have been taught by the different professors. For example it was urged, and almost without contradiction, that Prof. Lorens, who has been principal of the preparatory department and who always has taught branches in that department, taught all the Latin in the college department.

LOOSE BUSINESS METHODS.

The negligent and indifferent way in which business is transacted does not inspire much respect. In one case, when a standing vote was being taken, Mr. Farnsworth sat still till the vote was almost counted and then jumped up, exclaiming "I'll vote! I'll vote with Dr. Brown! I don't care much which way it goes!" At another time the question of voting \$100 to do some work on the catalogue was up. The members were talking in different

parts of the room or looking out of the window. At the end of the table sat the president and at his right a member, and the secretary, not a member, of the board sat on the left. The motion was put and the attentive member on the right voted yes. The motion was declared carried and was so entered on the records by the secretary.

Another feature of each meeting is the regular fight on the question of co-education. A member who is against co-education has declared that he will bring up the subject at every meeting till it is done away with. Notwithstanding the fact that it was taken up and settled at the June meeting, he brought it up again at this meeting and a half day was devoted to its discussion. The leading argument used was that in a place like Morgantown young ladies are not able to take care of themselves from a moral standpoint. It was acknowledged that co-education first gained entrance as the result of a compromise. No move is admitted for the good of the university but everything is compromised into existence.

A Democratic member of the faculty says that the only reason Prof. Stewart, who is a Republican, was dismissed was because of the work of local, small fry politicians. The members of the board allow themselves to be worked in this way in many cases and sometimes for smaller reasons than the one mentioned. If opinions, as expressed by the public in general, are to be taken as any indication of the way a thing is received, some of the new appointments by the board are not accepted with universal approval. The vacancies in the college department were filled by men who got there from the simple fact that they had personal friends or relatives on the board, and log-rolling was the means used in nearly every case.

HAD NO WEIGHT.

The Register reporter in all his correspondence has left the impression that the presence in town of a number of "very bright young men" who have been at various times dismissed from the institution for various ungentlemanly acts, was the principal reason why Dr. Turner was re-elected. A whole force of such young men was present, but their presence had no weight with the regents. The Register reporter showed his personal prejudice in the matter by making the following statement to Prof. Willey: "If you are for Dr. Turner, I am against you." By trickery this same reporter tried to get certain statements from the professors, and he worked it so heavily that they sent one of their number to him, who told him that if he represented the matter in the light he was attempting to get them to approve they would reply to it over their own signatures.

It has come out that all the elections that have been made are for one year only. All the work, according to the arrangement, will have to be gone over with again next year. This offers due inducements to the new men. It all leaves the university in a very unsettled condition and the effects will be very detrimental to next year's work. Already some of the old students are looking around for other schools of more promise and some changes have been decided upon.

THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

There is something mysterious in the action of the governor in connection with the case of Dr. Turner. Personally Governor MacCorkle promised Dr. Turner to stand by him. The general opinion of the public, based upon accurate observations, is that Governor MacCorkle did active work against the president. When the commission of Mr. Holswade was sent to him it was not sent by mail, as is the usual custom, but was sent in the special charge of the private secretary of the governor, and throughout the entire procedure Mr. Holswade voted against Dr. Turner. The trip of the private secretary must have had some meaning, as Mr. Holswade's action indicated.

Some actions of the board were commendable, some were not. The general result is to leave an unsettled feeling and the effects are feared by the general public.

Not till the members of the board come out individually for the right and vote their convictions, instead of trying to shroud the responsibility on some one else, and not till they select men as professors on account of merit and not on account of personal feelings and friendship, will this matter be settled up. Log rolling is the universal custom and that sooner or later it will result in the downfall of the institution, if continued, is the universal opinion of the public.

HORSE BURNED UP.

An Early Morning Fire Calls Out the Fire Department.

This morning at 2:45 o'clock an alarm was turned in at the Atlantic engine house calling the fire department to a blaze in the large stable on the premises of the old Little residence at the corner of Fifteenth and Eoff streets. The fire had a good start before it was discovered, but the fire department was soon on the scene and had several streams playing on the flames. The stable was used by Mr. M. J. Brilles, the merchant tailor.

The fire was discovered by Ed. Altmyer, who happened to pass. He ran to the Atlantic engine house and gave the alarm, and then ran back. He broke the door of the stable open and tried to rescue a horse which was in the midst of the fire, but the flames came in this face so as to drive him out. The horse lay there and was slowly roasted to death, the skin peeling off.

The origin of the fire could not even be conjectured. The blaze seemed to start in the manger right at the horse's head. The building was of brick, so that the fire did not spread as it might otherwise, and soon after the fire department arrived the blaze was under control, and it was entirely extinguished a few minutes after three.

The loss cannot yet be stated.

Democratic Pension Examiners.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CALDWELL, OHIO, July 26.--The new Democratic board of pension examiners for Noble county was organized at this place to-day. Many of the old soldiers of Noble county are becoming very shaky as to the safety of the pensions they are now receiving.

Postmasters Commissioned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.--Postmasters commissioned: Thomas J. Mason, Graham Mines; James E. Watson, Leetown; Walter L. Burgess, Scott's Depot; John J. Grimstead, New Haven; Monroe Uhl, Westminster.

MAY BE ANNEXED.

A New Annexation Treaty Prepared by the Hawaiians.

ITS MAIN PROVISIONS GIVEN.

The Islands Ceded Absolutely to the United States Without Reservation After Five Years, During Which Time the Existing Policy is to be Carried Out by a United States Commissioner--Chinese Immigration to be Prohibited--A Probable Outcome of Blount's Mission.

HONOLULU, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.--To-day it was learned positively that the provisional government's policy and position for future treaty relations with the United States are and will continue to be in brief, as follows:

The new treaty drawn, which was a document covering objections which arose in the United States during the visit of the Hawaiian commissioners to Washington, will now be forwarded. The treaty matter has been fully discussed in special sessions of the council lately, and the draft of a new treaty has, within a few days, been returned from the committee, which has been endorsed by the government and council unofficially. The document contains five articles, which are briefly as follows:

Article 1 cedes from the date of the exchange of ratification of the treaty, without reserve, all rights of sovereignty in an ever the Hawaiian islands and dependencies, to the United States to become an integral part thereof. Article 2 cedes and transfers the absolute fee of all government crown lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property. Article 3 provides that the existing government of the Hawaiian Islands and the laws relating to its internal policy are to be continued for five years, to be executed and carried out under the direction of a United States commissioner, appointed by the President and senate, said commissioner to reside in the Hawaiian Islands, with power to veto within ten days any act passed by the local government, which shall thereupon become void unless afterwards approved by the President of the United States. Article 4 prohibits the immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands until such time as congress shall provide further legislation. Article 5 provides that the public debt shall be assumed by the United States, but the Hawaiian government shall continue to pay the interest thereon. Congress to provide the future currency of the islands.

The government has decided to include the substance of this new treaty draft in instructions to Commissioner Alexander and Minister Thurston, who will bring the matter before the United States government in the form of suggestions, in case President Cleveland decides to finally withdraw the Harrison treaty of annexation and determines to submit a new treaty or some modification of the old. Prof. W. D. Alexander will carry these instructions with him to Washington on the 25th or 27th instant.

TROUBLE WILL ENSUE

If the United States Refuses to Annex. Claus Spreckels on the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.--Claus Spreckels, who arrived from Honolulu to-day, says the provisional government of Hawaii is doomed. Not a quarter of the people are with them, and the consensus of opinion is that the queen must be restored.

The question of government will eventually be put to a popular vote, and Liliuokalani will win. The government does not want a vote taken, and is doing everything possible to prevent it. The queen is in Honolulu, and is under no restraint. She is mistress of the situation. Should the United States refuse to annex trouble will ensue.

A BIG MAIL ROBBERY.

Many Registered Packages Stolen Between Portland and New York.

UTICA, N. Y., July 25.--It transpires that a registered letter pouch from Portland, Ore., on train 14, New York Central railroad, about ten days ago for New York city, was rifled of a portion of its contents en route and that when the pouch reached the postoffice in New York it was discovered that nearly sixty registered letters were missing. The pouch had been taken out and the opening had been carefully laced with a leather string.

Little Known in New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.--At the local postoffice this afternoon very little could be learned of the robbery. Assistant Postmaster Gillette said that he only knew that the pouch had been cut between the Pacific coast and this city, and that the inspectors were looking for the thief or thieves.

The mail bag is supposed to have been tampered with by some one connected with the railway mail service. The value of the contents of the missing letters is not known.

Steamship Arrivals.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.--Arrived--Spreo, New York.

GENOA, July 26.--Arrived--Fulda, New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.--Arrived--Havel, Bremen; Teutonia, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.--Arrived--Switzerland, Antwerp.

LONDON, July 26.--Sight--American Hecla, New York.

MARSHALLS, July 26.--Arrived--Britannia, New York.

LONDON, July 26.--Sighted--Norman, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, slight changes in temperature; westerly to northerly winds becoming variable.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.